(c) whether it is a fact that Orissa is facing acute power shortage these years;

(d) if so, what further steps are being taken by the Central Government to generate additional power in the State; and

(e) whether additional funds are being provided for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT IN POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (e) For the power Sector Annual Plan 1988-89 of Orissa, the Government of Orissa had proposed an amount of Rs. 221.97 crores against which the Planning Commission allocated an outlay for Rs. 224.03 crores.

(b) The allocations made for the power sector of the State during the last three years are indicated below:—

Year	Allocations (Rs. crores)
1985-86 . .	114.31
1986-87 . .	154.46
1987-88 . .	184.72

(c) The power shortage in Orissa during the last three years and during the period April-June, 1988 is given below:—

Year	Deficit (MU)	Percentage Deficit
1985-86 .	1032	19.2
1986-87 .	1521	24.0
1987-88	1197	17.4
April-June, 1988	285	17.5

(d) Orissa has been receiving considerable assistance from the Central Power Stations of Farakka STPS and Chuka HEP over and above its allocated shares. Substantial assistance was also arranged to the State from Madhya Pradesh, DPL/WBSEB and from the captive power pant of Nalco in Orissa. These efforts will continue. The other steps being taken to increase the avaiability of power in the State include the expediting commissioning of new projects, improving the performance of the existing power stations, reducing transmission and distribution losses, and implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures.

Shortage of staff in DESU office, Vikaspuri

510. SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY:

SHRI RAMNARAYAN GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any staff shortage in Vikaspuri Office of D.E.S.U.; and

(b) if so, by when D.E.S.U. proposes to make up the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b) According to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, there is some shortage of staff in district Vikaspuri particularly in the categories of Clerks and Peons. DESU proposes to make up the shortage during the current financial year.

Industrial development of backward areas of Uttar Pradesh

511. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy regarding industrial development of backward areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) what steps have been taken by the Central Government during the Seventh Five Year Plan period in this direction; and

(c) what amounts of subsidy were granted by Central Government during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 for the industrial development of these areas of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) Industrially backward districts in Uttar Pradesh as identified by the Central Government have been classified into 3 categories viz. A, B and C. Entrepreneurs setting up industries in

these districts are eligible for graded rates of central subsidy as per details given below:

'A' Category	: 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs (Rs. 50 lakhs in respect of electronic industries set up in hilly districts of 'A' category).
'B' Category	: 15% (subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs)
'C' Category	: 10% (subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs) (MRTP/FERA) companies are not eligible).

In addition they are also granted industrial licences on priority basis, loan on concessional terms, concessions under Income-tax Act, etc. 8 hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh are also covered under the Transport Subsidy Scheme the rate of subsidy being 75 per cent. The amounts of Central Investment Subsidy and Transport Subsidy reimbursed to the State of U.P. during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given below:

(A) *Central Investment Subsidy*

1985-86 . . .	Rs. 12.54 crores
1986-87 . . .	Rs. 22.72 crores
1987-88 . . .	Rs. 31.86 crores

(B) *Transport Subsidy*

1985-86 . . .	Nil
1986-87 . . .	Rs. 17.98 lakhs
1987-88 . . .	Rs. 88.30 lakhs

Recovery of the interim relief amount paid to employees of public sector undertakings

512. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:
SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bureau of Public Enterprises has recently issued a circular to various Central Public sector managements, asking them to recover the already paid interim relief from such employees, who are on the verge of retirement or separation for some reason or the other; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) The interim relief, authorised from 1.1.86 requires to be adjusted from increases arising out of the fresh wage agreements to be finalised. Such relief during the period of the existing wage agreement only as per Bureau of Public Enterprises' Office Memorandum dated 13.4.1988 is to be adjusted from the final dues of the employees leaving by way of retirement, death, resignation etc. before conclusion of the subsequent wage agreement, there being no other means left for such adjustment.

Tatkal telephone scheme

513. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:
SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI:
SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new scheme named "Tatkal Telephone" for new telephone connections is being introduced in the country; and

(b) if so ,what are the main features of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

The main features of the scheme are:

(a) It is applicable in all exchanges in the country.

(b) non interest bearing deposit of Rs. 30.000 per connection will have to be paid and connection will be provided within two weeks from the date of deposit.

(c) Upto 5 per cent connections only of the bulk release will be provided under the scheme from the capacity rendered spare due to shifts, disconnections and from reserve exchange capacity (beyond 90 per cent).